

Real-Time System Operations using Synchrophasors

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Principal Investigator
Joe Eto, LBNL/CERTS
jheto@lbl.gov / 510-486-7284

Project Team Lead
Manu Parashar, Electric Power Group



Overview

- **CERTS has worked closely with CAISO on phasor technology research in support of real-time system operations. This effort has been led by with Manu Parashar, Electric Power Group**
- **Today's Presentation covers:**
 - **Context for phasor technology research**
 - **Present phasor research completed including implementation of the Phasor-RTDMS in CAISO control room with 13 clients**
 - **Introduce proposed research for the 2008 to 2010 time frame**
 - **Present new research concepts for consideration to utilize smart grid and phasor technologies for renewables integration**



Context for Phasor Technology Research

- **What is Phasor Technology?**
- **How does Phasor Technology relate to current SCADA technology?**
- **What are the research building blocks?**
- **What has been accomplished so far?**
- **What research is planned and why?**
- **How does this research leverage other initiatives?**



What is Phasor Technology?

– Key for the Grid of The Future

- **Phasor Measurement Units – Mature Hardware, Emerging Networks and Applications**
 - Supplements 50-year old SCADA technology
 - GPS time synchronized high resolution data
 - Wide coverage
- **Provides MRI of Power System Compared to X-ray Quality Visibility From Traditional SCADA**
 - Wide-area situational awareness
 - System dynamics monitoring
 - Improved modeling
- **Addresses Current Industry Problems**
 - Blackout prevention and mitigation
 - Congestion and bottlenecks
 - Visualization – wide area, common data, common displays
 - Security Assessment – safe operating zones
 - *Renewables Integration*



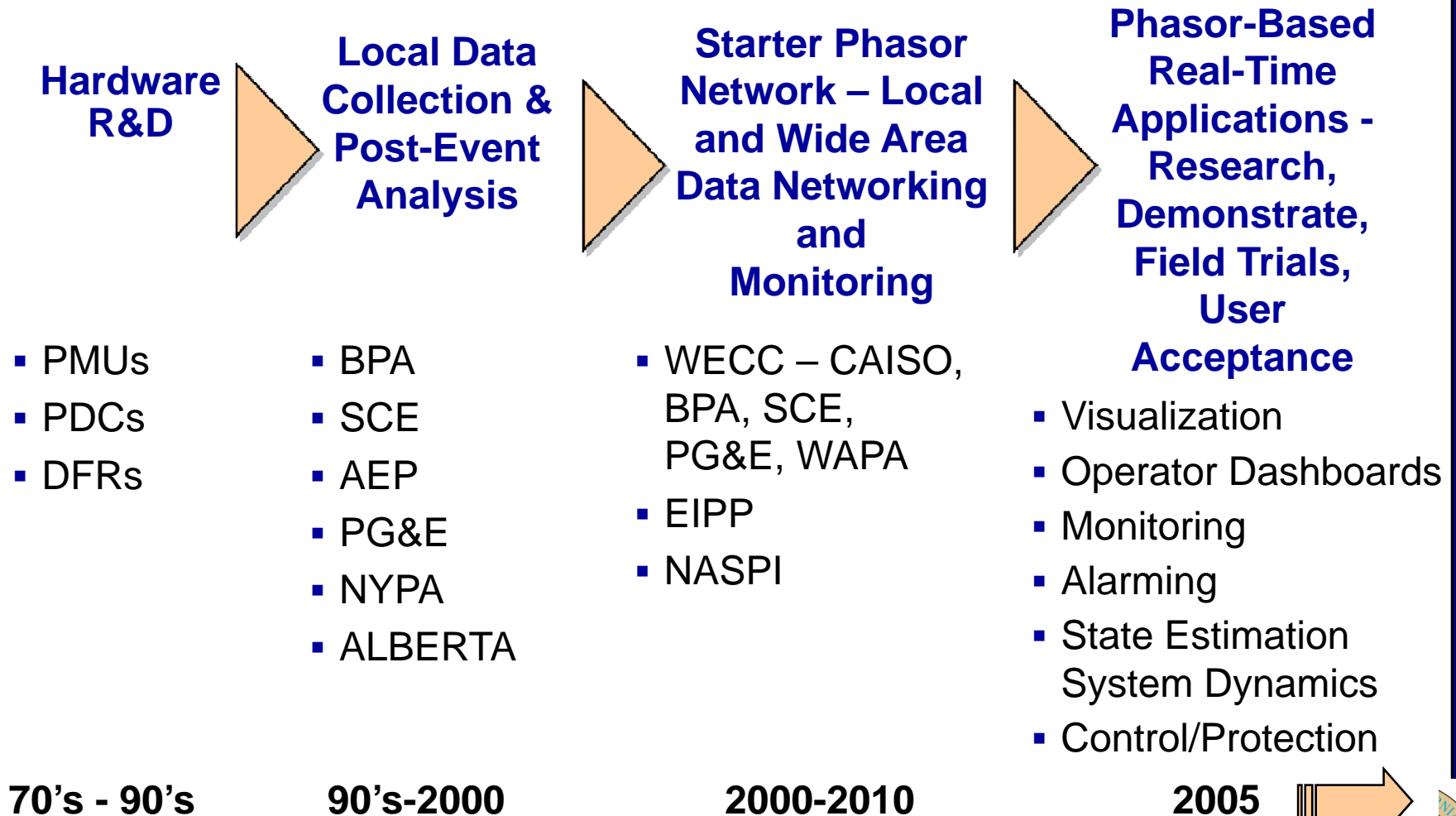
Phasor vs. SCADA Measurements

ATTRIBUTE	SCADA	PHASORS
Resolution	1 sample every 2-4 seconds	10-60 samples per second
Measured Quantities	Magnitude Only	Magnitude & Phase Angle
Time Synchronization	No	Yes
Focus	Control Area (Local) monitoring & control	Wide area (interconnection) monitoring & control
Observability	Steady state only	Steady state, dynamic and transients
Monitoring Angles, Damping, Frequency Response, & Other Metrics	No	Yes
Oscillation Detection	No	Yes

Phasor technology is ***NOT*** a replacement for SCADA,
rather it ***complements*** existing SCADA systems



Evolution of Phasor Technology Research



Phasor – RTDMS Platform

- RTDMS is a phasor application platform that translates research concepts to applications for use by operators, reliability coordinators, and operating engineers
- The first prototype application was tested in 2003 - currently in use at CAISO, BPA, TVA, WECC Utilities and other NASPI participants.
- RTDMS platform comprises of: (1) Data Management Hub; (2) Database; (3) Web Services for Reports and Data Retrieval, and (4) Client Applications for wide-area visualization, dashboards to diagnose health of the grid, event analysis and small signal stability.
- CERTS research focused on key metrics and prototypes for implementation on RTDMS platform
 - Grid Stress – phase angle measurements
 - Grid Robustness – detecting damping status and trend
 - Dangerous Oscillations – implementing algorithms for oscillation detection and alarming
 - Frequency Instability – Frequency variation across interconnection
 - Voltage Instability – Identify Low Voltage Zones, determining reactive margins and linking to operator actions
 - Reliability Margin – “How far are we from the edge” – Sensitivity metrics



WECC WAMS & Integration with CAISO PDC

54 PMUs integrated across four organizations via WECC WON

PMU Inventory:

BPA – 23

WAPA – 4

LADWP – 1

SCE – 18

PG&E – 6

SRP/APS – 8

BC Hydro – 11

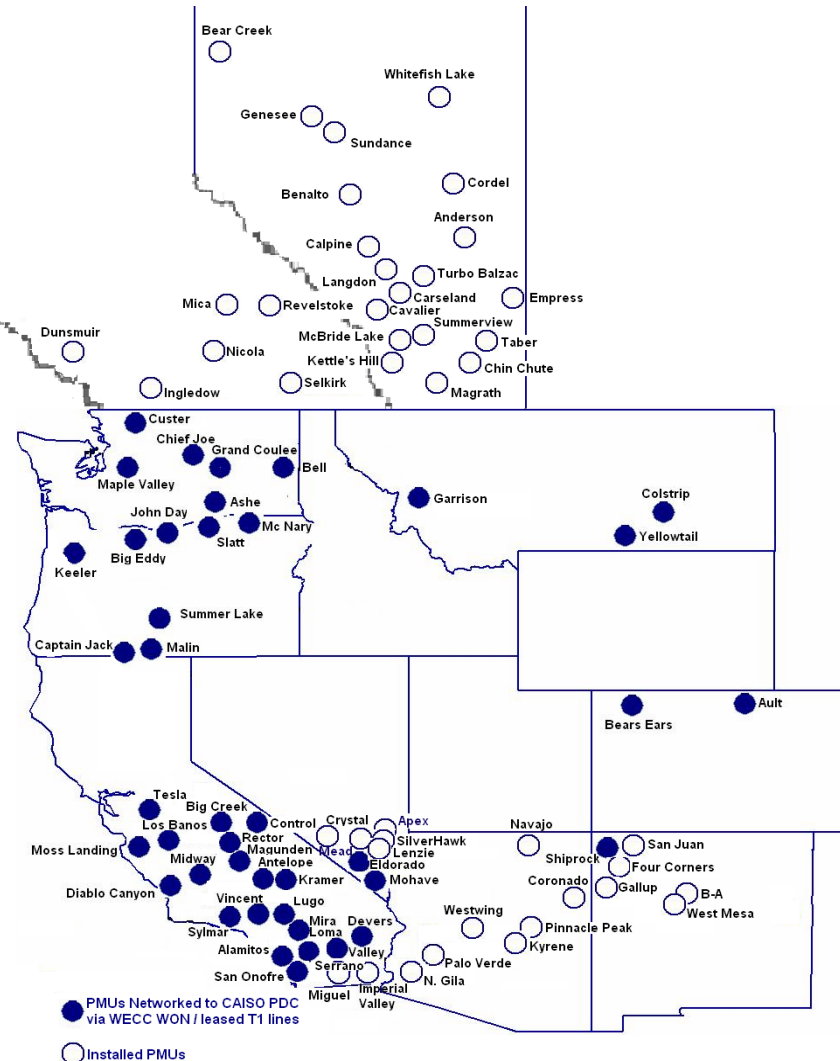
PNM – 4

SDG&E – 5

AESO – 26

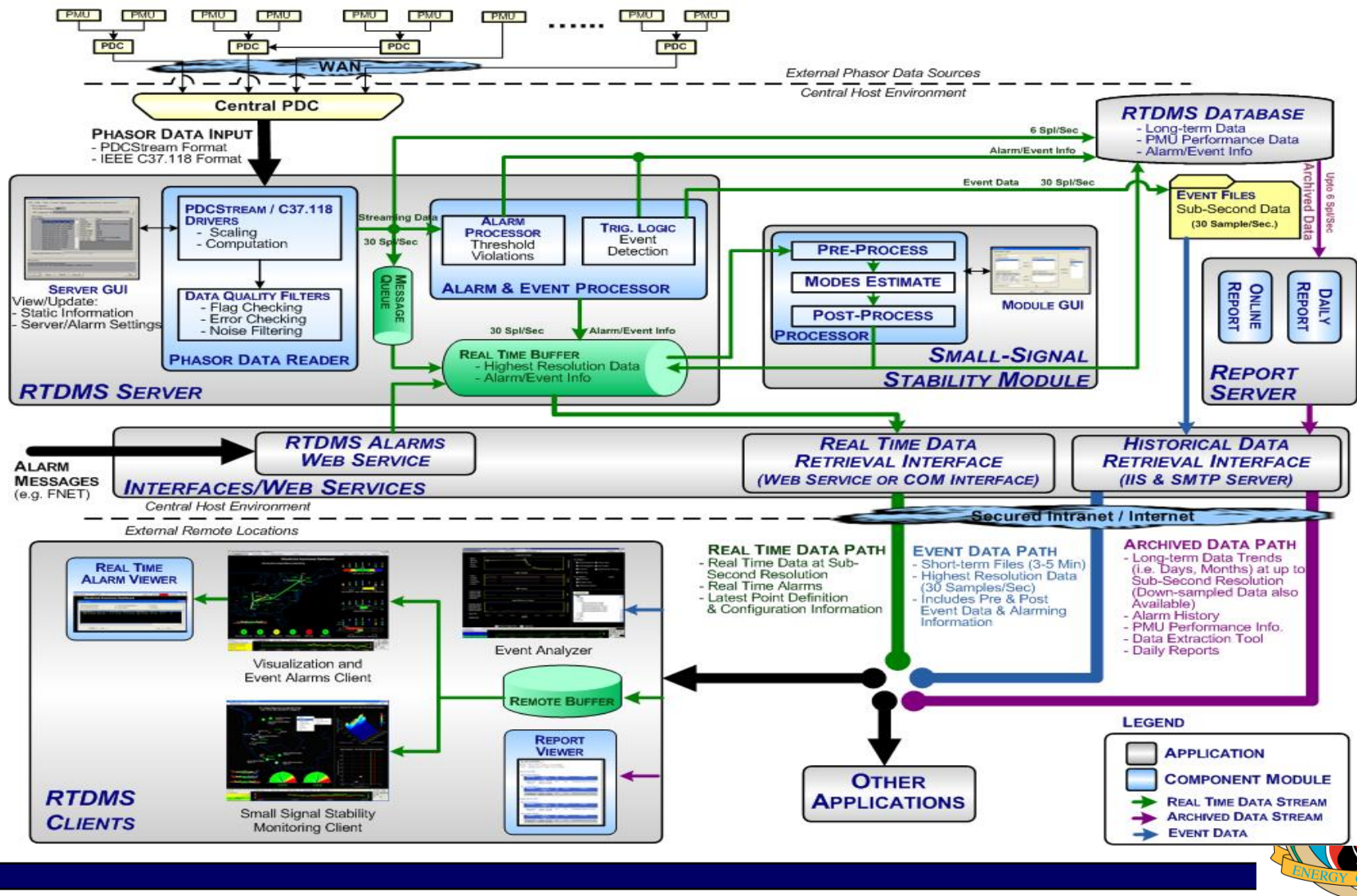
NPC – 6

Total: 112



CAISO Phasor System Architecture

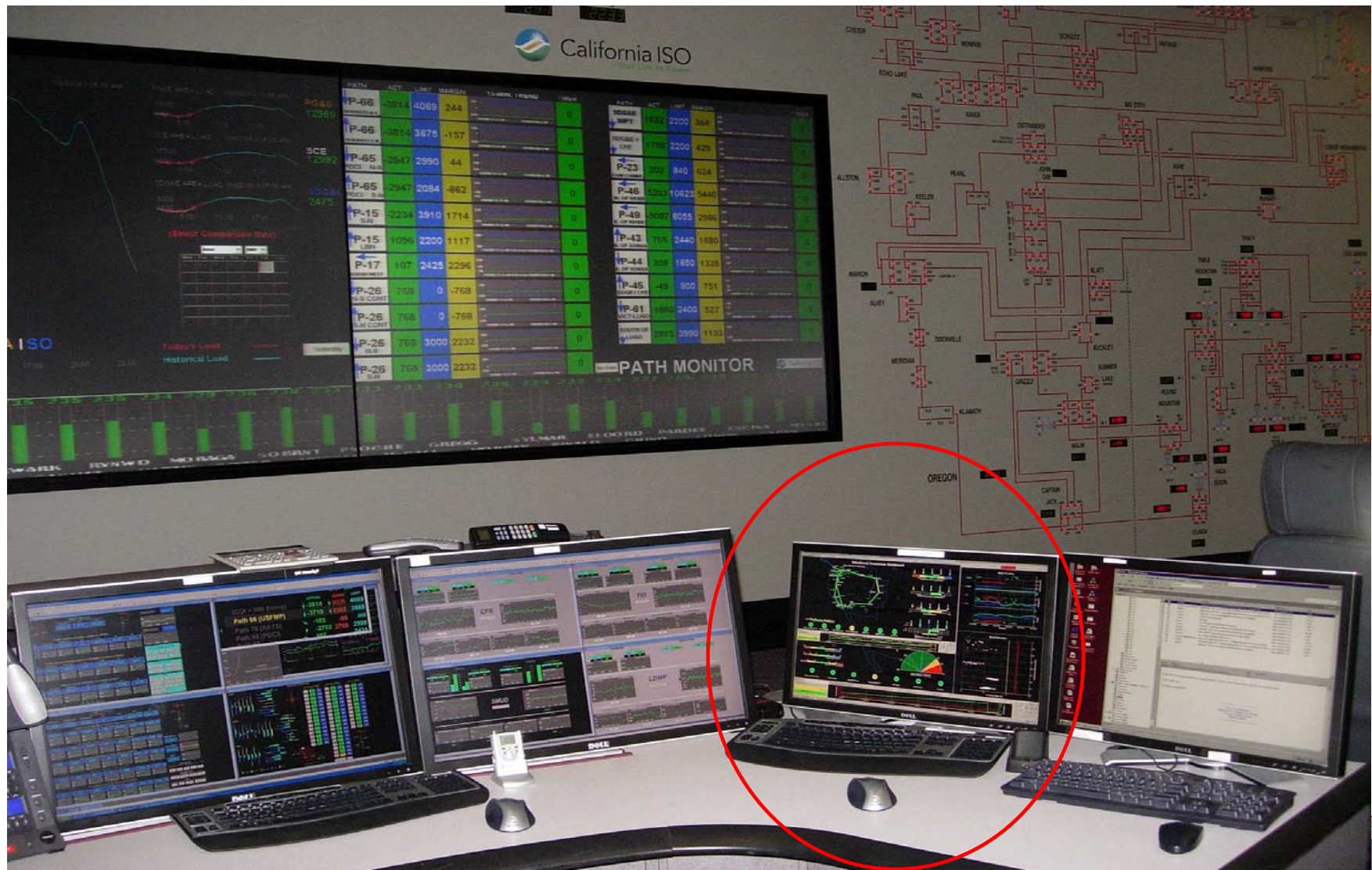
- RTDMS is an Open Platform for Phasor Research



Real Time Alarms within ALL RTDMS Client Applications



Visualization – In Use at CAISO

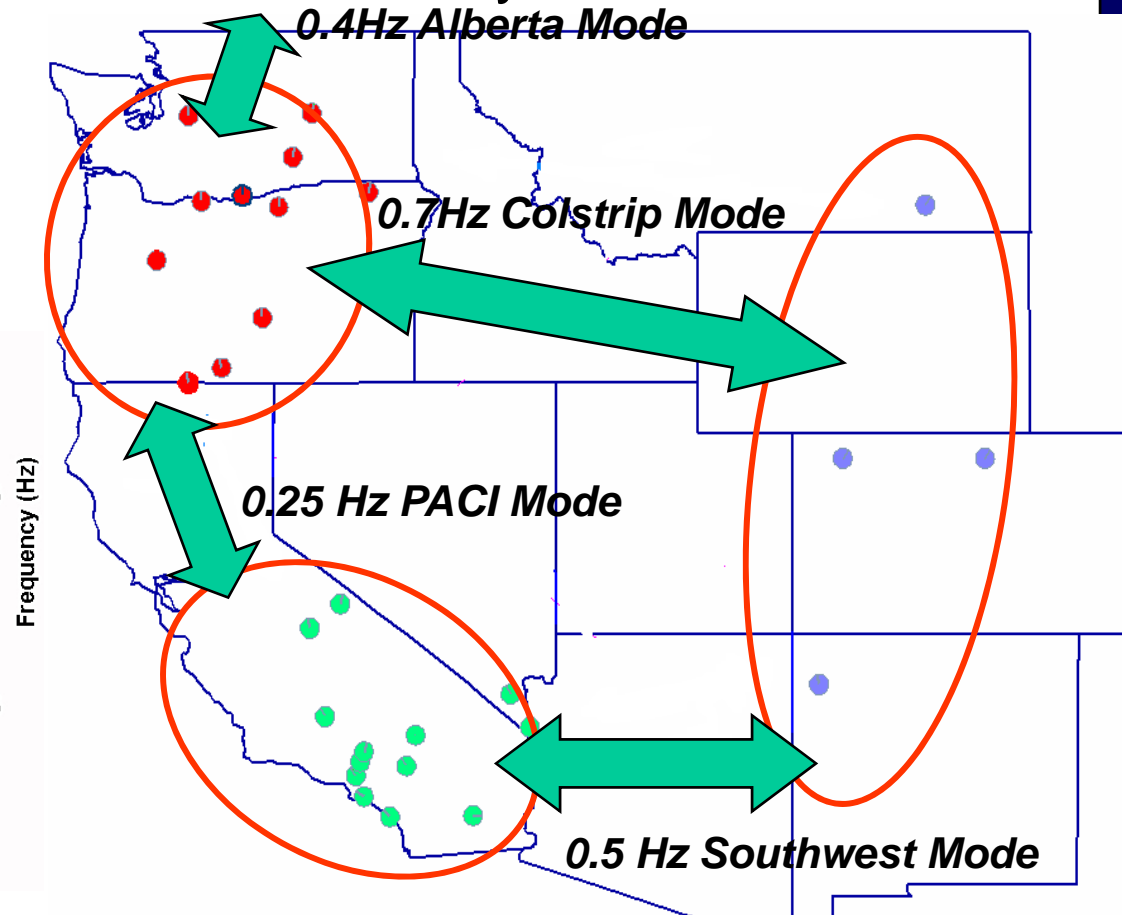
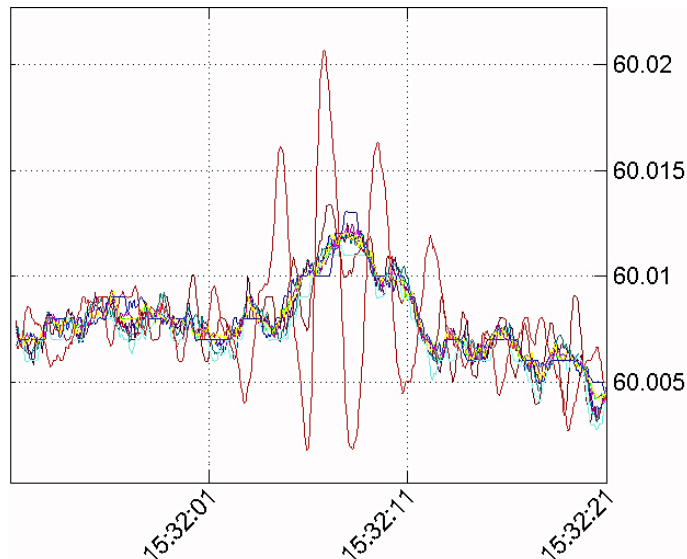


Small Signal Stability is an Emerging Focus – Mode Identification and Characterization

Goal: **Real-time** identification of oscillatory modes from **ambient** phasor data

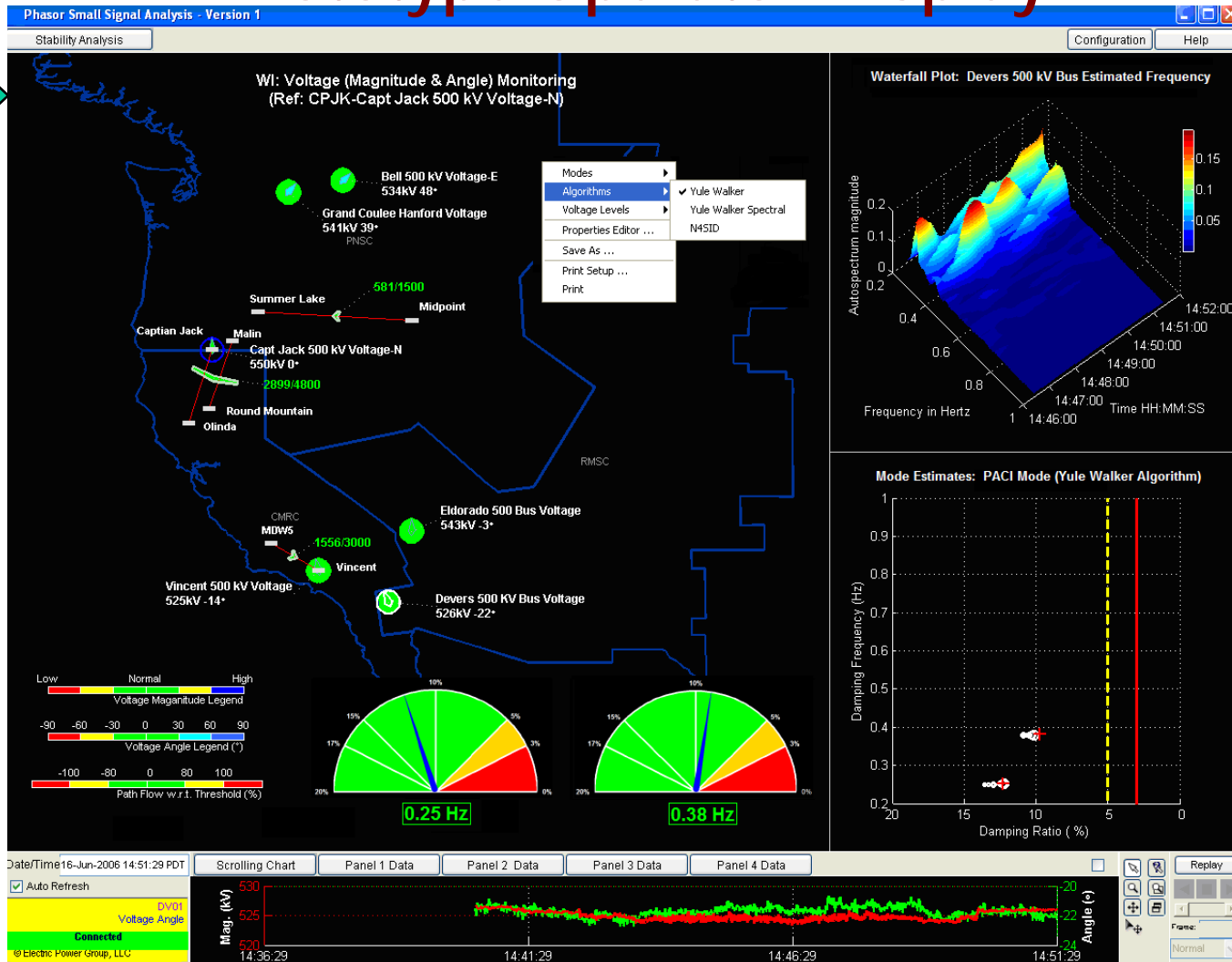
Higher Damping \Leftrightarrow

Greater Stability



Stability Monitoring – Small Signal Stability – Prototype Operator Display

Monitor :
Low Frequency
oscillatory
modes
across the
interconnection



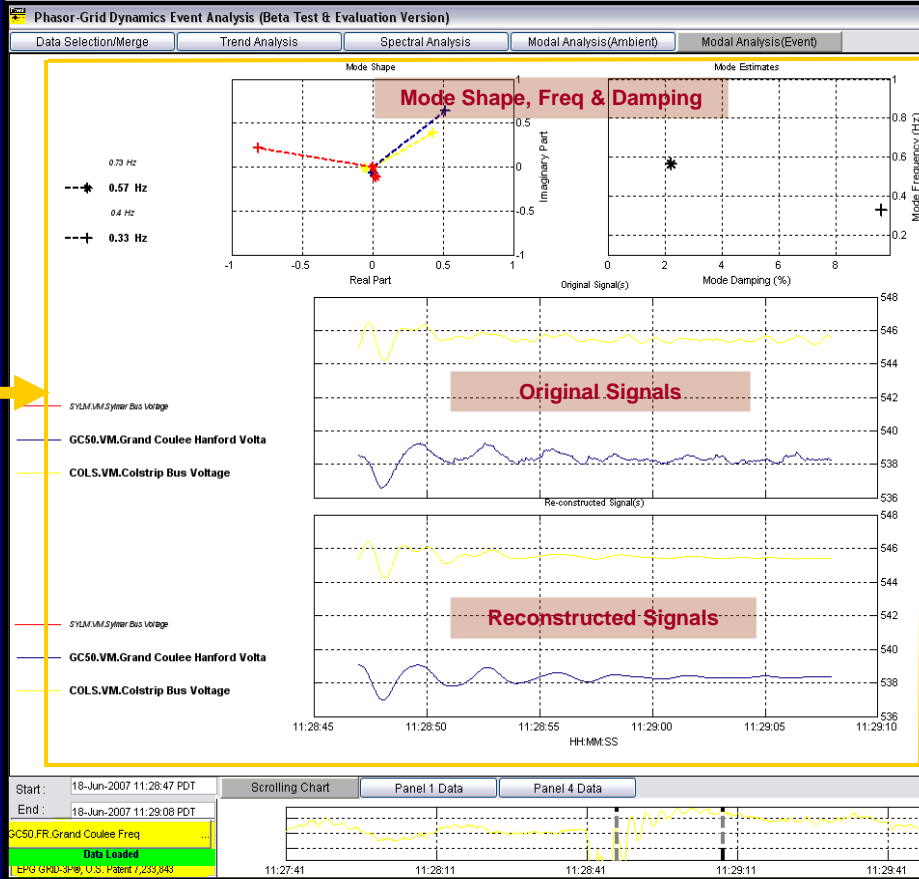
Waterfall to
identify
oscillation freq.
and it's trend
over
time

Frequency-
damping
plots to track %
damping of
different
oscillatory
modes in real
time
(3% and 5%
alerting
and alarming
thresholds
shown)



Offline Analysis – Phasor Grid Dynamics Analyzer Tool

Step 3: Analysis Results



Step 2: Parameter Setting

Pre Process Set Algorithm Post Process

Preprocessing Option

Interpolation linear
Detrending linear
Percent Availability 75
Cut-off Frequency 15 Hz
Re-Sampling Rate 30 Samples/Seconds
Normalization Max Value

Apply Cancel Default

Available PMU/Signal **Selected PMU/Signal**

COLS.VM.Colstrip Bus Voltage
GC50.VM.Grand Coulee Hanford V
SYLM.VM.Sylmar Bus Voltage

Add>
<Remove
<<Rem-All

COLS.VM.Colstrip Bus Voltage
GC50.VM.Grand Coulee Hanford V
SYLM.VM.Sylmar Bus Voltage

Choose A Reference :

Pre-Process Options

Preprocessing Option

Interpolation linear
Min Allowable Samples 75 %
Detrending mean
Re-Sampling Rate 30 Samples/Seconds

Apply Cancel Default

Algorithm Parameters

Pre Process Set Algorithm Post Process

Algorithm Parameters

Algorithm Type Prony
Model Order 127
Solver Method SVD Decomposition

Apply Cancel Default

Post-Process Options

Pre Process Set Algorithm Post Process

Post-Process Options

Damping Maximum 50 %
Maximum Number of Modes 10
Amplitude Minimum 0.001
Frequency Range(Hz) Min 0.1 Max 0.45

Apply Cancel Default

Step 1: Mode Setting & Data Selection.

Phasor Technology Research Framework

Infrastructure –
CAISO,
Utilities,
Vendors

Data Mgmt
Research

Operator
Applications –
Data Utilization
Research

Planning &
Asset
Management
Applications
Research

MEASUREMENT PMUs

- 4 Local Data Collection
– Manual Retrieval

- 2 Data Coverage
- 52 PMUs
 - Need Coverage – BC, AZ, R/M, CO, NV, Baja

1 Dashboard Visualization



- 2 Event Analyzer
- Root Cause
 - Forensics
 - Standards

Data Concentration PDCs

- 4 Real Time Streaming
Data to Control
Centers

- 1 Data Quality
- Validation
 - Reliability
 - Redundancy

2 Monitoring Metrics
& Thresholds

- Grid Stress
- Robustness
- Oscillations
- Reliability Margin
- Phase Angles
- Damping
- Modal Energy
- Reactive Reserves
- Sensitivities

- 2 State Estimation
- Phasor Data
 - Integration with State Estimator
 - Results Evaluation

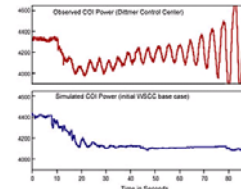
Local Networks – Utility

- 4 Hub and Spoke
Architecture

- 1 Data Management
- RTDMS Server – Collection, Archiving, Retrieval

- 3 Alerts & Alarms
- E-Mails, Alerts, Alarms
 - Soft Limits
 - Hard Engrg. Limits
 - Statistical & Pattern Limits

4 Planning Models
Validation



Wide Area Network - CAISO/WECC

- 4 Distributed Network

3 Operator Actions
Decision Tools

- Manual
- Automatic
- Stability Nomograms

- 4 Grid Upgrades
- Voltage Support
 - Flow Control
 - Bottlenecks

1 Completed

2 Partially
Completed

3 Planned
2008 to 2010

4 Industry funded or
other sponsors



What Research is Planned and Why

- a. **Visualization Dashboard – expand coverage for full visibility of WECC Monitoring Metrics and Thresholds – Real Time**
- b. **Operators can see data. Key issues: What are the key Metrics? What actions should operators take?**
- c. **Research and analysis of metrics**
 - **Grid Stress – Phase Angles**
 - **Robustness – Damping**
 - **Oscillations – Modal Energy**
 - **Reliability Margin**
- d. **Alerts, Alarms – How do operators know when to act and what actions to take?**
 - **E-mail notifications** · **Alert and alarms linked to metrics**
 - **Root cause diagnostic** · **Decision tools**
- e. **Oscillatory Modes – Small Signal Stability**
 - **What are they, What are the precursors, What is normal vs. abnormal?**
 - **Algorithmic research**
 - **Monitoring approach under system normal and abnormal conditions**
 - **Operator actions, alerts**
- f. **Critical Path Monitoring and Nomograms**
 - **Research and analysis for Intertie operation, nomograms, RAS**
- g. **Voltage Stability**
 - **Research based on phasor measurement based voltage stability analysis (reactive margin, voltage sensitivity) to advance state of art of current model and simulation based assessment**
- h. **Integration of Renewables and Dynamic Impacts**
 - **Research and analysis for renewables integration (wind – no governor or frequency response) and impact on system dynamics and oscillatory behavior**
- i. **Platform and Infrastructure – What is needed for system-wide coverage & data exchange?**
 - **Architecture**
 - **EMS Integration**
 - **Research Roadmap**



Expected Research Results – Translate Concept to Prototypes. Example: Monitor Distance from Edge and Alert Dispatchers

Question: How far are we from the edge?

With PMUs, we can directly measure Voltage Sensitivities (kV/100MW) at critical interfaces/load pockets AND estimate margins

Higher Transfer Limits



Higher Energy Flows



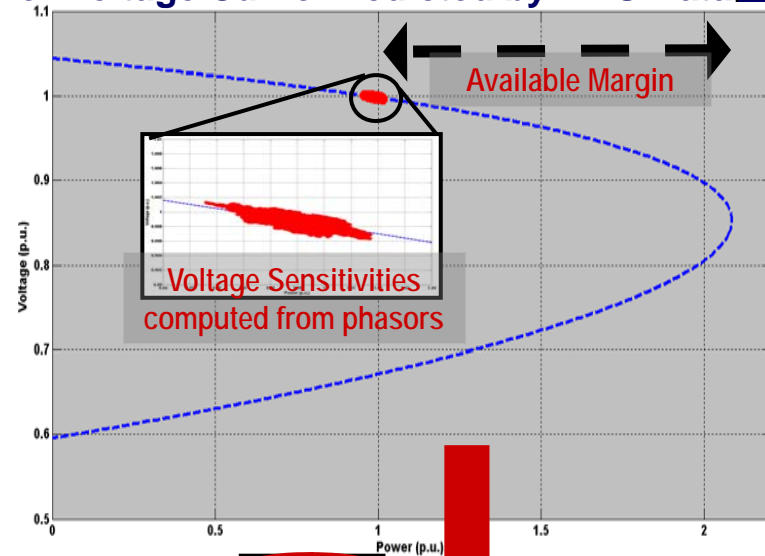
Voltage Stability



When voltages drop too far, the entire power system can collapse

Large power flows over long distances increase the risk of voltage collapse

Power-Voltage Curve Predicted by PMU Data



Cliff!



Expected Research Results – Translate *Concept to Prototype* – Example: Grid Robustness

Question: How well can the system withstand disturbances?

Damping (in %) is a measure of the grid's resilience to system events

Desirable Condition

Well Damped Oscillations

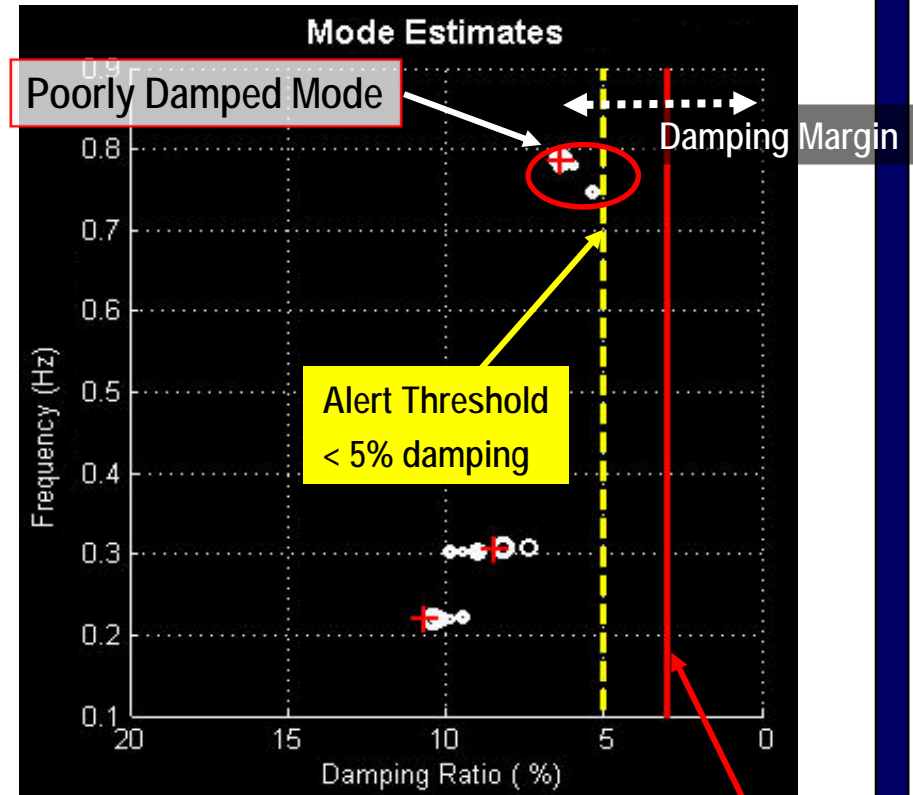
Decay Rate
(i.e., Damping)

Poorly Damped Oscillations

Dangerous

Negatively Damped Oscillations

Bad Situation



Research Leverage – Activities and Linkages With Other Initiatives

- **DOE** – sponsorship for NASPI, advanced phasor research, and phasor gateway research
- **CAISO** – prioritize needs, approve research and applications development plan, continue to serve as a test bed, and provide user feedback
- **CA IOUs** – local network infrastructure and applications
- **WECC** – adoption of phasors based on CAISO experience
- **BPA** – serve as a test bed to validate research approach
- **Montana Tech** – algorithmic research on small signal stability to implement on the RTDMS platform
- **EPG** – RTDMS development, wide area monitoring applications for CAISO operators, research planning, end-user interface
- **PNNL** – research in human factors, research and advanced algorithms
- **LBNL** – program and project management

**CEC funded Phasor Research Project has positioned
California and CAISO as an industry leader**



Phasor Technology – Challenges

Infrastructure Expansion

- Data sharing among California utilities, NERC, WECC RCs, and TOs:
Institutional challenges – Need to overcome data confidentiality concerns – CAISO and NERC working on this issue
Technical challenges – Network design, management and funding
- Expand Network to Close existing Observability Holes – Integrate PMUs belonging to APS, SRP, and BC Hydro into the real time WECC Phasor Network.
- Newly formed WECC Wide Area Measurement Task Force (under OC) is emerging focal point for these activities
- New WECC Reliability Coordinator – outreach and deployment

Applications Migration/Integration/Acceptance

- Identify CA IOU applications that can leverage CAISO platform
- Leverage knowledge being developed and exchanged both nationally and internationally through NASPI

Institutional

- Contracts and funding for researchers without a break



New Research Opportunity

- **Utilization of Smart Grid and Phasor technologies to boost utilization of existing transmission to facilitate renewables integration**
- **Proposed Areas for Research**
 - Current constraints, limiting factors, technology solutions
 - Smart Grid Phasor Applications Feasibility Assessment – dynamic ratings, RAS, SVC Dispatch, Global Voltage monitoring and local control, equipment monitoring
 - Research prototypes, testing, demonstration, field trials, implementation
- **Context:**
 - California needs to integrate 30,000 MW of renewables in next 20-years (CERTS/EPG Study)
 - Transmission is a key enabler for integration
 - Current transmission use is limited by stability constraints – e.g., 20,000 MW transmission gateway capacity in Southern California vs. 10,000 MW ratings; COI thermal capacity of 7,000 MW vs. rating of 4,800 MW
 - New transmission – long lead time, siting issues, expensive



Project Contacts

Joe Eto, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (PI)
jheto@lbl.gov 510.486.7284

Manu Parashar, Electric Power Group – Phasor Lead
Parashar@electricpowergroup.com 626.685.2015

John Ballance, Electric Power Group – Smart Grid
Applications Lead
Ballance@electricpowergroup.com 626.685.2015

David Hawkins, California ISO
DHawkins@caiso.com 916.351.4465

Jim Cole, California Institute for Energy and Environment
Jim.Cole@charter.net 510.393.0706

Jamie Patterson, California Energy Commission
JPatters@energy.state.ca.us 916.657.4819

